

Converting Colors

RGB(66, 226, 165)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(66, 226, 165) contains.

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Color

RGB(66, 226, 165)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	42E2A5
RGB	66, 226, 165
RGB Percent	26%, 89%, 65%
CMY	0.7412, 0.1137, 0.3529
CMYK	0.71, 0.00, 0.27, 0.11
HSL	157°, 73%, 57%
HSV	157°, 71%, 89%
XYZ	36.2347, 58.2676, 44.9343
YIQ	171.2060, -75.7790, -52.8910

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

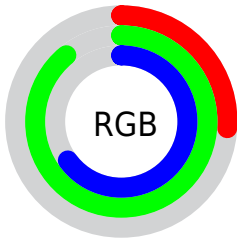
Format	Color
RYB	66, 165, 226
Decimal	4383397
CIELab	80.89, -55.07, 18.14
CIElCh	81, 57.982, 161.764
Yxy	58.2676, 0.2599, 0.4179
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4282573477 (0xFF42E2A5)
YUV	171.2060, -3.0596, -92.2657
Hunter-Lab	76.3332, -48.8508, 18.5316

Details

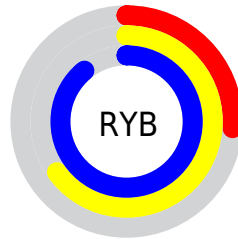
The RGB color **66, 226, 165** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **00CC99**. The color can be described as light muted spring green. A complement of this color would be **226, 66, 127**, and the grayscale version is **171, 171, 171**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **133, 255, 220**, and **0, 169, 113** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43, 226, 156**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **89, 226, 174**.

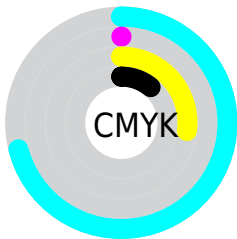
Distribution



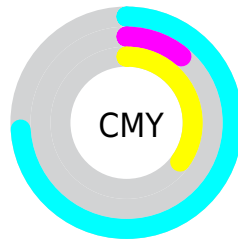
- Red (26%)
- Green (89%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (26%)
- Yellow (65%)
- Blue (89%)



- Cyan (71%)
- Magenta (0%)
- Yellow (27%)
- Black (11%)



- Cyan (74%)
- Magenta (11%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 66, 226, 165 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 66, 226, 165 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



66, 226, 165



66, 226, 165

255, 255, 255



8, 197, 139



133, 255, 220



0, 169, 113



164, 255, 249



0, 142, 88



195, 255, 255



0, 116, 65



225, 255, 255



0, 90, 42



0, 65, 21



0, 42, 0



0, 6, 0



0, 0, 0

■ 66, 226, 165

■ 66, 226, 165

■ 43, 226, 156

■ 89, 226, 174

■ 21, 226, 148

■ 111, 226, 182

■ 0, 226, 140

■ 134, 226, 191

■ 156, 226, 199

■ 179, 226, 208

■ 202, 226, 217

■ 224, 226, 225

■ 247, 226, 234

■ 255, 226, 243

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



153, 218, 117



66, 226, 165



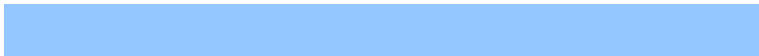
0, 228, 221

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



66, 226, 165



148, 199, 255



255, 166, 131

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



66, 226, 165



226, 66, 127

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



255, 155, 181



66, 226, 165



233, 178, 255

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



66, 226, 165



0, 216, 255



255, 160, 236



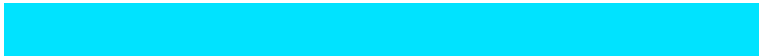
255, 186, 96

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



66, 226, 165



0, 227, 255



255, 160, 236



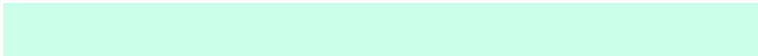
255, 161, 147

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



66, 226, 165



201, 255, 235



127, 226, 66



96, 128, 115



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



66, 226, 165



38, 255, 172



66, 207, 226



101, 112, 108



0, 176, 109



0, 48, 30

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



226, 66, 127



255, 38, 121



226, 85, 66



112, 101, 105



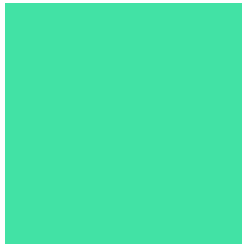
176, 0, 67



48, 0, 18

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 226, 165 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 66, 226, 165 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

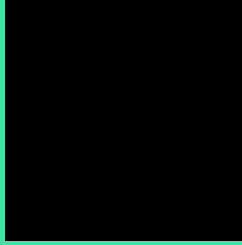
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 66, 226, 165 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 226, 165.

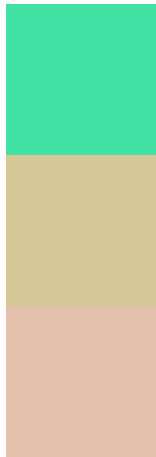


This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 66, 226, 165.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color
66, 226, 165

Protanopia
213, 199, 152

Deuteranopia
228, 192, 173



Tritanopia
96, 217, 235

Trichromacy



Original Color

66, 226, 165



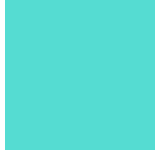
Protanomaly

160, 209, 157



Deuteranomaly

169, 204, 170



Tritanomaly

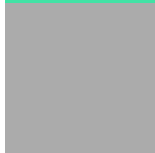
85, 220, 210

Monochromacy



Original Color

66, 226, 165



Achromatopsia

171, 171, 171



Achromatomaly

133, 191, 169

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 66, 226, 165 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(66, 226, 165)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(66, 226, 165)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 226, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(66, 226, 165) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 66, 226, 165 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(66, 226, 165) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(66, 226, 165) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(66, 226, 165) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(66, 226, 165); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 226, 165);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(66, 226,  
165) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 66, 226, 165 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(66, 226, 165) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(66, 226,  
165) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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